

New York, June 17.—Silver, 49 1-8c; Lead, weak, \$6.25; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, electrolytic, \$20.37 @ 20.50.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Friday, Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

Russians Abandon Positions on the San and Retreat Into Poland

FRENCH IN COMPLETE MASTERY OF HEIGHTS OF THE VOSGES

Joffre's Troops Gain Ground Between Two Branches of the Fecht and Along Heights Which Separate Valley From the Lauch—Critical Stage of Galician Campaign Is Reached—Italians Gain All Along Front, Particularly in Valley Which Leads to Trent.

San Francisco, June 17.—The few Bulgarians residing in San Francisco have received orders to return to their native country, prepared for service in the field, it was learned today. They are directed to take with them clothing, bandages, two pounds of beans, two pounds of rice and other equipment.

London, June 17, 4:08 p. m.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons this afternoon that Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna would introduce another loan bill on Monday. Unofficially it has been suggested that the amount of the loan probably would be 350,000,000 pounds.

Berlin, June 17, via London, 4 p. m.—The Russians have abandoned their positions to the north of Sieniawa on the San river in Galicia and have retreated towards Tarnograd, in Russian Poland, according to the official statement given out today by the German army headquarters' staff.

London, June 17, 6:05 p. m.—The Star today received a telegram from Athens saying news had been received there from Mudros that a British submarine torpedoed and sank three Turkish transports loaded with troops, in the Dardanelles above Nagara. The greater part of the troops and crews is said to have been drowned.

Paris, June 17, 2:30 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities which reads as follows:

"In the Vosges the progress made by us yesterday rendered complete masters of the line of heights which dominate the valley of the Fecht river to the north of Steinbruck and Metzeral.

"To the south also we have gained ground between the two branches of the Fecht and along the heights which separate the valley of the Fecht from the valley of the Lauch.

"Regarding the rest of the front there is nothing to add to the announcement made last night."

Review of War Situation.

London, June 17, 12:40 p. m.—The latest news from the eastern front does not indicate that anything has occurred thus far to upset the plans of General von Mackensen who has fixed July 1 for the arrival of an Austro-German army in Lemberg, the Galician capital. General von Mackensen's army, driving eastward across the Carpathians, is already half way from the river to Lemberg.

On the Dniester the Teutonic forces have suffered severe repulses, but their check thus far has not been of sufficient moment to offset Russian losses.

Allies Resume Offensive.

In the west the allies have resumed the offensive north of Arras. The French claim progress there as well as south and southeast of Souchez, east of Lorette and in "the labyrinth." The campaign against the Russians on which the Germans are now concentrating their offensive efforts, is developing another phase in a violent attack in Russian Poland. At the same time the Germans are pushing back the Russians in the Baltic provinces with the help of the Austrians in Galicia.

An official communication from Petrograd contains the admission that the Germans have occupied additional villages near Shavli, in the Baltic region, but states that the Russians regained lost ground near Przasnysz. It is in the vicinity of Przasnysz, which lies to the north of Warsaw, that the Germans apparently are making their most determined effort on the Polish front, although the fortress of Ossowetz is again being attacked.

Critical Stage of Campaign.
The Galician campaign has reached a critical stage in view of the continued success of the Austrians and Germans. The Petrograd communication says little of the battle along the San, but states the Russians have won advantages in the fighting further south in the Dniester region.

Official advices from the Italian army headquarters represent the Italians as gaining advantages all along the front, particularly in the Adige valley, where centers the battle for possession of Trieste, Italian successes also are claimed.

Turks Take Offensive.
The Turkish forces on Gallipoli peninsula have taken the offensive. An official statement from Constantinople says heavy losses were inflicted on the French and British, but an announcement from London is to the effect that the Turks were repulsed in an attempt to recapture lost trenches.

London, June 17, 12:09 p. m.—The British steamer Trafalgar of 224 gross

BRITISH DRIVEN BACK BY GERMANS

French Continue Attacks in Lorette Hills—Obtain Foothold South of Souchez.

SANGUINARY LOSSES

Lively Battles Occur in the Vosges—Germans Maintain Positions.

Berlin, June 17.—The official Berlin war statement is as follows:

"Western theatre of war:
"North of Bellewaarde sections of a trench, which we lost the day before yesterday, were recaptured for the greater part.

"The British and French continued yesterday their attempts to break through our lines. North of La Bassee canal, the British overpowered by Westphalians and Saxons, in a hand-to-hand fight, were forced to beat a speedy retreat into their positions.

"Against the front stretching from the Lievin to Arras the French continued to direct fresh attacks. In the Lorette hills they completely demolished a trench which had been taken by them. In the south of Souchez they succeeded in penetrating into our positions over a width of about 600 metres and obtained a foothold. Fighting still continues. At all other points they were repulsed with sanguinary losses. Consequently attacks conducted with a great expenditure of ammunition regardless of heavy losses again terminated in a defeat for the French and British.

"French attacks at Moulin-Sous-Toutvent failed. We took five officers and 300 Frenchmen prisoners.
"In the Vosges lively battles occurred yesterday between the valleys of the Fecht and Lauch, but they came to a standstill towards evening. With the exception of a small loss of territory northwest of Metzeral we maintained all our positions. One hundred prisoners fell into our hands.

"Eastern theatre of war:
"Several Russian attacks were repulsed. Otherwise nothing of special importance occurred.

"Southeastern theatre of war:
"North of Sieniawa attacks by the Teutonic allies forced the Russians to abandon their positions and retreat towards Tarnograd. The army under General von Mackensen followed in hot pursuit. Dachnow and Lubaczew were taken by storm. The southern bank of the Wyszynka was cleared of all enemies. At Niemcew the resistance of the Russians quickly broke down and the Niemcew and Jaworow rivers were crossed. Further south the Russians are retreating towards Weroszuka.

DECISIVE BATTLE IS IN PROGRESS

German Forces Take Offensive Along Entire Russian Battle Front—682 Miles.

BIG RESULTS EXPECTED

Austro-Germans Attacking Enemy—Tremendous Fight Is on in Eastern Arena.

Berlin, June 17, by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—According to the Overseas News Agency a decisive battle from which important results are expected is now in progress all along the Russian front.

"German forces along the Rawa river (central Russian Poland west of Warsaw) have now taken the offensive," says the announcement from the news agency. "The German battle lines in Poland, Galicia and Bukovina is 1,100 kilometers (682 miles) long.

"German and Austrian forces are attacking the enemy in a decisive battle and big results are expected."

ARTILLERY DUEL IN ALPS CONTINUES

Pwne, Italy, June 17, via Chiasso and Paris, 4:25 p. m.—The artillery duel between Austrians and Italians in the Carnic Alps is continuing day and night. When darkness falls searchlights and rockets are brought into play to make fighting possible. The Austrians have been successful in bringing powerful artillery against the positions in these mountains held by the Italians.

Up to the present the Italians would appear to have been able to maintain their superiority. Italian troops, custom guards and the Alpine guards have made many successful surprise attacks upon the Austrians.

The mountain to the west and to the south of Malborghet have been occupied, as have also certain heights dominating the plateau of Gall.

BRYAN ISSUES NEW STATEMENT

Says Military Preparedness Provokes Rather Than Prevents War—European Trouble Is Proof.

FALSE PHILOSOPHY

United States Without Excuse to Enter Into Mad Rivalry With Old World Nations.

Washington, June 17.—Asserting that preparedness provokes rather than prevents war and that the upheaval in Europe was the result of the false philosophy that "might makes right," former Secretary Bryan today in the second series of his statements on "The Causeless War," submits an argument against a military preparation by the United States and praises of President Wilson in the international emergency.

"If any nation is without excuse for entering into a mad rivalry with the belligerent nations in preparation for war it is the United States," says Mr. Bryan. "We are protected on every side by thousands of miles of ocean and this protection is worth more to us than any number of battleships.

"We have an additional protection, known to every one, that we have the men with whom to form an army of defense if we are ever attacked and it is known also that we have the money too—more money than we would have had if all the surplus earnings of the people had been invested in armament.

"We not only do not need additional preparation but we are fortunate in not having it since it seems impossible for a nation to have what is called preparedness without having along with it a disposition to use its preparedness on the slightest provocation.

Fighting Nations Well Prepared.

"The leading participants in the present war are the nations that were best prepared and I fear it would have been difficult for us to keep out of this war if we had been as well prepared as they.

"Happy it is for our nation that we have in the White House at this time a president who believes in setting the Old World an example instead of following the bad example which it sets in this matter; what an unspeakable misfortune it would have been in such an hour as this if the nation had been under the leadership of a president inflamed by the false philosophy which has plunged Europe into the abyss of war."

In preliminary discussion of the cause of the European conflict, Mr. Bryan in a lengthy analysis of the situation argues that it is no war of race, religion or families and declares:

Result of False Philosophy.

"If I have correctly analyzed the situation the war is the natural result of a false philosophy. . . . The fundamental precept of this false philosophy is that 'might makes right.'"

Leading up to his argument against preparation for war by the United States, Mr. Bryan says:

"We dare not trust the peace of the world to those who spend their time in getting ready for wars that should never come. Half the energy employed in preparing for war would effectually prevent war if used in propagating the principles which make for peace. Instead of preventing war, preparedness provokes war because it is impossible to coerce the people into bearing the burdens incident to continuous and increasing preparation without cultivating hatred as if it were a natural virtue. There must be some one to fear; some other preparing nation that must be represented as plotting for war."

Preparedness Excites Nations.
"How can preparedness prevent war if all prepare? Each step taken by some nation toward more complete preparedness excites the other nations to additional purchases and new levies until all have exhausted their productive industries and menaced their moral program.

"The doctrine that preparedness will prevent war will not stand the test of logic and the conflagration in Europe shows that it fails when tested by experience."

THREE COMPANIES LEAVE FOR MEXICO

San Diego, Cal., June 17.—With three companies, totalling 800 men of the Fourth Regiment, United States marine corps aboard, the flagship Colorado, Admiral Howard, commanding, sailed from San Diego at 9:35 a. m. today for the Lower California coast.

Protection of Americans in the Yucatan valley is the object of the expedition.

Recent advices are that American colonists at Esperanza, some 300 miles below the border, after standing off an attack of Yaqui Indians, are hemmed in and threatened by another.

Admiral Howard has discretionary

HONOR SYSTEM JOKE AT NAVAL ACADEMY, IS CHARGE; INVESTIGATION IS NOW ON



Robert Moss, father of accused midshipman (left), and Capt. Robert L. Russell, president of board of inquiry.

Seven midshipmen at the Annapolis Naval Academy who are in trouble because they "cribbed" at a recent examination are borne out by the presidents of the classes in the statement that the honor system has failed at Annapolis and that a large majority of the students use unauthorized means in passing examinations. Midshipman James E. Moss is one of the accused "middies." A board of inquiry, with Capt. Robert L. Russell at its head, has made an investigation and recommended the dismissal of Moss and four others.

powers to land an expedition to rescue Americans who want to get out of the region of Indian depredations. At last reports none of the Americans cared to leave. They have had plenty of chances.

The Yaquis have declared their independence and are fighting to recover lands taken from them under the administrations of Porfirio Diaz.

TAFT OUTLINES LEAGUE PLANS

Men Distinguished in All Walks of Life Meet to Form New Peace Organization.

WOULD AVOID WAR

Not for "Peace at Any Price"—Would Suspend Conflict Until Passions Cooled.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 17.—Men distinguished in many walks of life gathered at historic Independence hall today at a conference to consider the adoption of proposals for a league of peace and to decide upon steps to be taken with a view to obtaining the support of public opinion and of governments.

The meeting was called by the National Provision committee which includes in its membership well known publicists, educators, peace advocates, editors and economists and was presided over by former President William Howard Taft.

Former President's Plan.

The plan was largely the idea of the former president and is under reported to have the personal, though unofficial endorsement of President Wilson.

At a banquet given by the provisional committee last night, Mr. Taft outlined the purposes of the conference. He declared he was firmly of the opinion that a league of peace could be formed which would enable nations to avoid war by furnishing a practical means of settling international quarrels, or suspending them until the blinding heat of passion had cooled.

Not for "Peace at Any Price."
"We are not peace at any price men," he said, "because we do not think we have reached the time when a plan based upon the complete elimination of wars is practicable."

Four articles which had been agreed on by the provisional committee as a basis for the conference were presented to the meeting today and it was hoped by the members of the committee that they would be adopted and sent to President Wilson for his consideration and to the heads of other nations.

The articles are as follows:
"First, all justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction.

"Second, all non-justiciable questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

"Third, the signatory powers shall jointly use their military forces to

PEOPLE REVOLT

Germans Fire Into Crowd at Malines, Belgium.

700 ARE KILLED

Electrified Wire Fences Now Isolate the Town.

London, June 17.—4:05 p. m.—The Central News publishes a dispatch from Amsterdam saying that a traveler from Ghent, Belgium, brings a report of a revolt last Tuesday on the part of the inhabitants of Malines. German soldiers fired into the crowd and the traveler says seven hundred civilians were killed.

The Amsterdam correspondent says no confirmation of this narrative has been received.

Since this occurrence, according to the traveler, Malines has been isolated by means of electrified wire fences.

RUSSIANS LOSE MORE VILLAGES

Additional Places in Shavli District Taken and Further South at Manampol.

MANY GERMANS SABRED

Bombardment of Ossowetz Fortress Fails—Battle on the San Continues Fiercely.

Petrograd, June 17, via London, 6:05 a. m.—Occupation by the Germans of additional villages in the Shavli district and further south in the region east of Mariampol was admitted by the Russians in a statement issued last night at the war office. The statement follows:

"German attacks for the past three days around the village of Litzjeff near the Windau river have been unsuccessful and the fighting Tuesday ended in our favor. In the region of Popeliary our troops crossed the Venta. In pursuing the enemy our cavalry sabred hundreds of Germans, and made some dozens of prisoners.

"The fighting near Shavli continues with various fortunes. Some villages fell into the enemy's hands. There have been artillery duels on the Dubysa.

"On the western front beyond the Mid-Niemen, the enemy has sustained heavy losses in the past two days in fruitless offensive attempts.

Germans Take Villages.
"In the region east of Mariampol some villages were occupied by the enemy and Tuesday night the enemy began a bombardment of Ossowetz, but about 2 o'clock in the morning the fortress got the upper hand.

"Along the Narow-Omulew valley frontier there have been unimportant encounters.

"In the Orzye valley, Tuesday night, the enemy opened an intense artillery fire against Jednorozet village, throwing tens of thousands of shells within a short space. The enemy several times tried to attack our positions but his efforts ended with the occupation of only a part of the completely destroyed trenches of one regiment.

Russians Occupy Trenches.

"North of Przasnysz by energetic counterattacks we occupied all the advanced trenches which the enemy had held since his attack on June 12.

"In west Galicia the battle on the San continues with increasing fierceness, the enemy continually sending fresh forces into the fight.

"On the Dniester the fighting along the Tismentiza and the Stry continued Monday and Tuesday to our advantage. South of Jidatcheff near Bereznitza and Kroulevska we captured about 500 German prisoners, including 14 officers and also four guns."

LUSITANIA PROBE IN LONDON ENDS

London, June 17, 5:27 p. m.—The public inquiry into the sinking of the steamer Lusitania by a German submarine was ended this afternoon.

A short session in camera will be held tomorrow to take further evidence as to whether Captain Turner observed fully the admiralty's warning but none of these will be made public.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. Stark, 2908 Adams avenue, tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Mesdames Dewers, H. L. Griffin, Ralph Griffin and W. W. Crossman will assist in entertaining.